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DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. 13.

CITY OF GLASGOW, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1852.

NO. 2.

## THE TIMES.

BY CLARK H. GREEN.

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GRAHAM, for March, with 112 pages as usual, twelve embellishments, and two pieces of music is at hand. He is evidently taking the lead in magazines. Terms, \$3—or the Magazine and Times for \$4.

"HOUSEHOLD WORDS," by Dickens, republished by Angell, Engel & Hewitt. Tribune buildings, New York. Weekly, at \$2 50 per year.

"NORTH AMERICAN MISCELLANY," for February, an excellent Dollar Magazine, by Angell, Engel & Hewitt, embellished with numerous engravings, and well filled with reading matter has been received.

The London Quarterly Review for January, has been received, and presents its readers the following table of contents: Memoirs on Russian and German Campaigns; Kew Gardens; Physiognomy; Juniors; Highland Distinction and Irish Emigration; Heron's Notes; Farin's History of the Roman States; The French Autocrat. For terms, &c., see prospectus on inside.

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The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 18th ult., says:

The California memorial just presented to Congress, presents a very able and lucid view of the rising greatness of the Pacific slope of this continent; and it also suggests the proper legislative measures which the interests of the country, in reference to California require. The public will be struck with the facts and views presented in the memorial in regard to the future gold product of California. While the product of gold dust will be one hundred and fifty millions a year, that from the gold bearing quartz will be two hundred and twenty-five millions a year. As to the richness of the gold bearing quartz, there is now no room to dispute or doubt.

The vast trade which is rising between California and the Atlantic, and between the Pacific coast and that of Asia, calls imperatively upon Congress for two measures—one is the construction of a railroad from the Pacific to the Atlantic and the other is the encouragement in the most practicable way, of the establishment of a line of steamships between California and China. These two great measures ought to be adopted without delay, and probably will be. Fortunately the country has it in its power to secure the accomplishment of these great projects without the advancement of a dollar from the public treasury, and through private enterprise and capital alone. All constitutional obstacles to the projects are, therefore, at once avoided.

As to the line of steamships from California to China, Congress now have it in their power to secure the immediate establishment of such a line, without advancing a dollar towards it, or underwriting it, or incurring any risk in regard to it on the part of this government. It is well known and settled that this government will never advance a cent again towards the building of mail steamers. But by giving a mail contract on reasonable terms, to Moore's Company, they can secure the establishment of a line of twenty powerful steamships, which will be the pioneers of that immense commerce with Asia, which is, at no distant day to render this country the richest and most powerful in the world.

Horse Thief.  
John Carey was arrested in this city last Sunday night for stealing a horse from Daniel Hays, and \$80 in money from W. G. Butler, all of Clarion county in this State. The horse was found in the possession of Carey, and \$65 75 cents of the money secured. Monday morning he was taken back to the county where the crimes were committed for trial. Carey was a soldier in the Mexican war, and had sustained a good character up to this time. He was arrested late at night by Marshal Hawkins, of this city. [Hannibal Messenger.]

Carey was brought back to the neighborhood where he committed his depredations, but contrived to escape, and at last accounts had not been re-taken.

The cost of the war with Mexico is estimated by Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury at the enormous sum of \$300,000,000.

We see it stated that Barrum is on the stump in Connecticut! He assails Gov. Seymour and the Democrats (claiming to be one) on the ground of their hostility to coercive temperance legislation. He wants no State office, he says, but would accept a place in either House of Congress.

DR. W. T. DAMERON  
Huntsville, Mo.,  
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES  
to the citizens of Huntsville, and vicinity.  
Office over McCampbell, Coates & Smith,  
store rooms.  
Huntsville, Aug. 4, 1851—1f

CARD.  
DOCTORS VAUGHAN & CAMPBELL  
have associated themselves in the practice of  
Medicine, &c., &c. Office next door to Dr. V's  
residence.  
August 7, 1851.

F. A. SAVAGE,  
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC  
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,  
Hats, Caps, Hosiery and Quincannon, Nails, &c.,  
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

PHILIP BAUER,  
Dealer in Family Groceries, Wines,  
Liquors, Cigars, &c.  
Water Street, Glasgow, Missouri.  
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment  
of Goods in his line, to which the attention  
of the public is respectfully called.  
April 10, 1851.—s.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,  
Attorney at Law, Lincoln, Minn. County, Mo.  
WILL continue the practice of the Law, in  
Lincoln and the adjoining counties. All business  
entrusted to his care will receive prompt at-  
tention.  
April 3, 1851.

LOGAN D. DAMERON,  
DEALER IN  
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,  
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.  
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment  
of seasonable goods.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.,  
WILL give prompt attention to all business  
entrusted to him in the Courts of Howard  
and adjoining counties.  
Office with Drs. Vaughan & Campbell.  
Glasgow, June 19, 1851—1f.

MORT. T. PREWITT, JNO. W. HENRY,  
PREWITT & HENRY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FAYETTE, MO.,  
WILL attend to all business entrusted to them  
in Howard, and the counties adjoining—  
Particular attention paid to collecting.  
Office in Crigler's Frame building two  
doors above the Receiver's Office.  
November, 15, 1849—y.

G. H. BURCHART,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTSVILLE, MO.,  
WILL practice law in the counties of Randolph,  
Chariton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adams  
and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will  
receive his prompt attention.  
Office in the second story above McCampbell &  
Coates's store.  
Oct 21—34.

THOS. SHACKLEFORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.,  
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard, Sa-  
line, Cooper, Randolph and Chariton coun-  
ties. Office on first street.

MEDICAL CARD.  
DRS. POWELL & BOWERS have associated  
themselves together, in the practice of Medi-  
cine, and will give prompt attention to all calls.  
No extra charge for consultation, where either of  
them are employed.  
Cambridge, Jan 22, 1852

BROWN, THATCH & HART,  
DEALERS IN  
Fine Clothing and Gentlemen's  
FURNISHING GOODS.  
166, Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
Nov. 6, 1851.

HANNA & MATTHEWS,  
Cabinet Makers,  
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.  
WILL make to order, in the neatest and most  
fashionable style, and from the best materi-  
als, all kinds of Furniture.  
Particular attention paid to making Coffins.  
Shop second door above Dunnic & Hutch-  
inson's Store.  
April 11, 1851.

DR. T. J. SMITH,  
Eclectic Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,  
HAYING located permanently in Fayette, res-  
pectfully tenders his services in the practice of  
Medicine or Medical Reform, to the citizens of  
the town and Howard county generally.  
Office in the first brick building below Mr.  
Crigler's Hotel.  
Fayette, December 18, 1851.—m3

CARD.  
DR. M. L. HUDNALL,  
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional ser-  
vices to the citizens of Howard county and  
particularly to the citizens of Fayette and vicinity.  
Dr. Hudnall has practiced in the west for more  
than twenty years, and the last 6 years in Scotland  
county, Mo. References of the best men of Scot-  
land county can be had any time—and many may  
be called by calling on Dr. Hudnall. Also—James  
S. Green and Judge Reese of Canton, Mo. and Drs.  
Harrington & Sheppard of Payson, Adams county,  
Ils.  
Dr. Hudnall will reside in Fayette, 1st  
house below the Bank, and is now ready to visit  
the sick.  
Fayette, Nov. 27—6m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.  
WE have associated with us in the Commis-  
sion and Forwarding business, Mr. John  
Triplett, of Marysville, Kentucky. The business  
will be conducted in future under the style and  
firm of Triplett, McFadin & Co., at our old stand,  
Jan 22, 1852—1m JAS. M. McFADIN & CO.

John Triplett, J. M. McFadin, Miles Sills,  
TRIPLETT, McFADIN & CO.,  
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,  
No. 10, Commercial Street,  
(Between Vine and Washington Avenue.)  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to  
sales of TOBACCO, HEMP, BACON,  
LARD, GRAIN, &c., shipped to them, and will  
make liberal cash advances on same when required.  
January 22, 1852—6m.

Osgood Orange Seed, for Hedging.  
A small lot of the seed of this valuable Hedge  
Shrub, of last year's growth, for sale by  
O. HENDERSON.  
Glasgow, Jan. 29, 1852—2m.

F. W. BIGGES, DR. T. H. GRAYES,  
F. W. BIGGES & CO.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
(Corner of Market and First street.)  
GLASGOW, MO.

name, it is probable that the nomination may  
fall on Mr. Webster.  
It is the opinion of all the whigs here,  
both in and out of Congress, that it is good  
policy for the Whigs to defer their nomina-  
tion as long as possible. They will not,  
probably, hold their National Convention  
till July—a month or six weeks later than  
the Baltimore Convention."

Missouri Railroads.  
When, on Thursday, the 19th ult., the  
House of Representatives resumed the con-  
sideration of the motion to refer to the com-  
mittee of the whole on the State of the Union  
the bill granting the right of way and a  
portion of the public lands to aid in the con-  
struction of certain railroads in the State of  
Missouri, Mr. Miller took the floor, and  
ably defended the interests of his State.—  
His remarks, though confined to a few  
words, will be found to abound in interest-  
ing statements, and to exhibit an impres-  
sible barrier to all the attacks which local  
interests elsewhere can bring against the mo-  
tion.

Mr. Moore, of Louisiana, also defended  
the measure, and in the course of his re-  
marks gave some personal reminiscences in  
regard to the commerce of the Mississippi.  
The observations of the eloquent gentleman  
will be found subjoined. This magnificent  
Valley is becoming the wonder, not only of  
our own country, but of the world. While  
men live among us, and some take part in  
our national councils, who floated on the  
Father of Waters when the steamboat was  
unknown, and when the population of this  
immense region was but a few thousand of  
hardy pioneers, and who now compare the  
past with the present from data drawn from  
their own observation and experience, ac-  
customed as we may be to unequalled pros-  
perity, we involuntarily find ourselves mus-  
ing on the strange metamorphoses, and  
doubting even the evidences which surround  
us. Congress can hardly refuse to grant  
some portion of the public domain for the  
construction of the works deemed necessary  
for the commercial and agricultural develop-  
ments of this valley.

The public domain has been rendered  
valuable alone heretofore by individual en-  
terprise and industry; and now, when in a  
ratio beyond the means of combined or co-  
operative means, or even State powers,  
works of improvement, national in their  
character, as well as local, are absolutely  
called for, it would indeed be a policy of most  
suicidal import, as well as of manifest in-  
justice to withhold the great and strong arm  
of the Government. The national treasury  
can lose nothing by national liberality in this  
way, if with an enlightened discrimination  
the peoples' representatives are enabled to  
vote for such measures as are apparent and  
 requisite.

"Mr. Miller addressed the House, and  
among other things, adverted to the fact that  
since the first acquisition of territory by this  
Government to the present day, the ques-  
tion of the disposition of the public lands  
has elicited much discussion in the halls of  
Congress, in which the strongest intellect  
has been exercised, and brighter pages added  
to the political history of our country.—  
While, however, statesmen have differed,  
grants of land have been made for purposes  
similar to those contemplated by the bill.—  
Although the State which he has in part the  
honor to represent has been somewhat tardy  
in the commencement of such works,  
yet she has never involved her credit, nor  
surrounded herself with embarrassments  
by engaging in wild schemes of internal im-  
provements. She does not now come for-  
ward asking for aid to promote local inter-  
ests, but, under a consciousness of the jus-  
tice of her claim, for a great national work,  
in which every section of the Union is inter-  
ested. She claims that justice, which has  
been meted out to others, shall be awarded  
to her.

He stated that one of the roads com-  
menced at Hannibal and is to terminate at  
St. Joseph; and that the other commences at  
St. Louis and extends to the western line of  
the State of Missouri; and explained their  
connection with other lines of railroads,  
which would connect the Great West with  
the Atlantic States, thus opening up mar-  
kets advantageous to both sections, and to  
the Union. That from St. Louis was com-  
menced on the fourth of July last, and will  
cost six millions of dollars. Of this amount  
four millions are available, or two-thirds of  
the entire sum necessary for the purpose of  
constructing the road, forty miles of which  
are under contract at twenty thousand dol-  
lars a mile, and which will be completed on  
the first of January next. And Missouri  
now asks a portion of the public domain  
within her limits to aid in these great works  
of improvement. Out of a domain of four-  
teen hundred millions of acres, Missouri  
has only received five hundred thousand for

internal improvements. Of the forty-three  
millions of acres of land in that State, twelve  
millions only have been sold, leaving thirty-  
one millions within her borders.

Mr. Moore said that fifty-one years ago  
he descended the Mississippi river. The  
great valley of the Mississippi contained  
but a few thousand souls, and flatboats con-  
veyed the whole of their produce to mar-  
ket. In 1812 he saw the first steamboat  
touch at the levee in New Orleans. Now  
a thousand palaces are afloat on that mighty  
stream, moving as if by magic; and ten mil-  
lions of souls occupy the Mississippi Valley.  
In 1851 the products and commerce of the  
valley were estimated at \$220,000,000, and  
the exports, domestic alone, from New Or-  
leans, \$67,000,000. In view of all that he  
had stated, he said that he was proud of be-  
ing a pioneer and a citizen of this glorious  
Union. If he should live ten years longer  
he expected to see a rail road extending to  
the western limits of Texas; and he antici-  
pated that the day will come when the trip  
from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be made  
in forty-eight hours. In conclusion, he  
spoke of the benefits generally consequent  
upon the construction of railroads, which  
make every inch of land through which  
they run worth ten fold the original value."

Wealth of California.  
"Los," the Washington correspondent of  
the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 18th  
ult., says:

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to Congress, presents a very able and lucid  
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Sunday night for stealing a horse from Daniel  
Hays, and \$80 in money from W. G.  
Butler, all of Clarion county in this State.  
The horse was found in the possession of  
Carey, and \$65 75 cents of the money se-  
cured. Monday morning he was taken  
back to the county where the crimes were  
committed for trial. Carey was a soldier in  
the Mexican war, and had sustained a good  
character up to this time. He was arrested  
late at night by Marshal Hawkins, of this  
city. [Hannibal Messenger.]

Carey was brought back to the neighbor-  
hood where he committed his depredations,  
but contrived to escape, and at last  
accounts had not been re-taken.

The cost of the war with Mexico is es-  
timated by Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the  
Treasury at the enormous sum of \$300,000,  
000.

We see it stated that Barrum is on the  
stump in Connecticut! He assails Gov.  
Seymour and the Democrats (claiming to be  
one) on the ground of their hostility to co-  
ercive temperance legislation. He wants  
no State office, he says, but would accept a  
place in either House of Congress.

### A WEDDING.

A wedding was over, the guests had de-  
parted and the happy pair had retired to  
their chamber, and were snugly encoined  
in bed, when Jack, in the course of a quiet  
conversation with his wife, unwittingly al-  
luded to his favorite subject, by casually  
speaking of himself as being a democrat?"

"What?" exclaimed she, turning sharply  
and suddenly towards him, "are you a dem-  
ocrat?"

"Yes, madam," replied Jack, delighted  
with the idea of having a patient listener to  
his long restrained oratory. "Yes, madam,  
I am a democrat, attached to the great pro-  
gressive party, a regular out and out, and  
doubly dyed and twisted in the wool."

"Just double and twist yourself out of this  
bed then," interrupted his wife; "I am a  
whig, I am, and will never sleep with any  
man professing the abominable doctrines  
you do!"

Jack was speechless from absolute amaze-  
ment; that the very wife of his bosom should  
prove a traitor, was horrible! she must be  
jealous. He remonstrated—in vain; tried  
persuasion—twas no go. She was in so-  
ber earnest, and the only alternative left  
him was a prompt renunciation of his heresy,  
or to a separate bed in another room. Jack  
did not hesitate. To adjust the great and  
established doctrines of his party, to ren-  
ounce his allegiance to the faith that had  
become identified with his very being, to  
surrender those glorious principles which  
had grown with his growth and strengthened  
with his strength, to the mere whim and  
caprice of a woman, was utterly ridiculous  
and absurd, and he threw himself from the  
bed and prepared to leave the room.

As he was leaving the door his wife  
screamed out to him—

"I say, my dear, when you recant your  
heresy and repent your past errors, just  
knock at my door, and perhaps I will let  
you in."

The door violently slammed, and Jack  
proceeded wrathfully in quest of another  
apartment.

A sense of insulted dignity, and the firm  
conviction that he was a martyr in the "right  
cause," strengthened his pride, and he re-  
solved to hold out until he forced his wife into  
capitulation.

In the morning she met him as if nothing  
had happened, but when Jack ventured to  
return to the room of the night previous,  
there was a glowing devil in her eye, which  
bespoke her power, and extinguished hope.

A second time he called upon his pride to  
support him in the struggle, which he now  
found was getting desperate. He ventured  
curses "loud but not deep," on the way-  
wardness and caprice of the sex in general,  
and at his own wife. In particular—wonder-  
ing how much longer would she hold out—  
whether she suffered as sorely as he did, and  
tried hard to delude himself into the be-  
lief that she loved him too much to prolong  
the estrangement, and would come next  
morning—perhaps at very night, and sue  
for reconciliation. But then came the re-  
collection of that inflexible constancy, of  
that unbending will, and of that unflinching  
eye—and he felt convinced that he was hop-  
ing against hope, and despairingly he turned  
to the wall for oblivion from the wretch-  
edness of his own thoughts.

The second day was a repetition of the  
first, no allusion was made to the forbidden  
subject on either side. There was a look  
of quiet happiness and cheerfulness about  
the wife, that puzzled Jack sorely, and he felt  
that all idea of forcing her into a surrender  
must be abandoned.

A third night he was alone with his  
thoughts. His recollection were more serious  
and composed than on the night previous.—  
What they were, of course were only to  
himself, but they seemed to result in some-  
thing decided, for about midnight, three dis-  
tinct raps were made at his wife's door.—  
No answer, and the signal was repeated in  
a louder tone, still all was silent, and a third  
time the door shook with violent attacks  
from the outside.

"Who's there?" cried the voice of his  
wife, as if just aroused from a deep sleep.

### Daniel Webster's Address.

New York, February 24.

Niblo's was last evening filled to over-  
flowing with a brilliant and fashionable au-  
dience of ladies and gentlemen, to listen to  
the discourse of Mr Webster before the  
State Historical Society. The speaker dilated  
at considerable length upon the ancient  
history of Greece and Rome, and alludes to  
the difficulty of distinguishing the fabulous  
from the actual. After reviewing the pro-  
gress of literature, poetry and historical  
compositions amongst the ancients, the  
speaker next touched the history of our own  
country. He said it was divided into three  
epochs, the first extending from the settle-  
ment of the Colonies to 1774; the second  
from that period to 1789, when the present  
Constitution of our Government was estab-  
lished; and the third embraces from that  
date up to the present time. The speaker  
mainly considered that portion of the third  
period, embraced within the administration  
of Washington.

The assembling of the first Continental  
Congress, at Philadelphia, was a prominent  
event, and may be regarded as an era at  
which the Union of the States commenced.  
Let this day be ever remembered. It saw  
assembled from several Colonies great men  
whose names have come down to us, and  
will descend to posterity. At that day there  
could have been convened, on no part of this  
globe, an equal number of men possessing  
greater talents, or animated by higher or  
more patriotic motives. They made no  
speeches for ostentation; they sat with closed  
doors, and their great maxim was, "fair  
sane advice." After giving a rapid sketch of  
events that checked the proceedings of that  
assembly, the speaker made a beautiful allu-  
sion to the scene and day on which Wash-  
ington first took on himself the adminis-  
tration of the government in the city of New  
York. The first Congress also makes an  
illustration in our history, and with it  
may be classed the convention that framed  
the constitution, the organization of the first  
Congress by grey-haired men of the revolu-  
tion, and Washington himself in the prin-  
cipal chair of state, surrounded by the heads  
of the Departments.

The importance of this Congress did not  
stifle the minds of ordinary men as those  
of Burke, Fox and the sovereign men of  
Europe beheld it, and had their advice been  
followed, how would the destiny of Eng-  
land have been altered: instead of subject  
colonies, England how beholds a mighty rival—  
rich, intelligent and powerful like  
herself; and may they forever be friendly  
rivals—may their power and greatness  
sustaining themselves be always devoted to  
the promotion of prosperity, enlightenment  
and liberty of mankind, and if it be the uni-  
ted destiny, the course of human events,  
that they shall be edified on in the cause  
of humanity and freedom to stand against a  
world in arms, they are of a race and blood  
to meet the crisis without shrinking from  
danger and without quailing in the presence  
of any earthly power.

The close of the address was a most elo-  
quent allusion to the present state of our  
country, and the prospects before it. If we  
and our posterity be true to Christian  
religion, and maintain just moral sentiments,  
and such constant conviction of duty as  
should control heart and life, we may have  
the highest hopes for the future fortune of  
our country it will have no decline, but it  
will go on prospering. But if we and pos-  
terity reject religious instruction, and vio-  
late the rules of eternal justice, trifle with  
the rules of morality, and recklessly destroy  
the political constitution which binds us to-  
gether, no man can tell how suddenly a en-  
tastrophe may overwhelm us that shall bury  
all glory in profound obscurity. If that  
catastrophe shall happen, let it never have  
an history—let no narrative ever be written—  
let its fate be like the last book of Levy,  
which no man can ever know.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—  
Johnson, a Democratic member from Ten-  
nessee, has introduced into the lower house  
of Congress a joint resolution, proposing  
sundry amendments to the Constitution of  
the United States, as follows:

1. To change the mode of electing the  
President and Vice President, so that the  
people may vote, by districts, directly for  
those officers without the intervention of  
electors.

2. To change the mode of electing Sena-  
tors of the United States, transferring the  
choice from the State Legislature to the peo-  
ple.

3. To change the tenure of office of  
Judges of the United States, so as to limit  
their service to twelve years.

4. In England an editorial notice of half  
a dozen lines is charged at the rate of about  
twenty times the price of the advertisement  
to which it refers. Here it is demanded as  
something to be thrown into the bargain.

### Adam's Fall.

A favorite temperance lecturer, "down  
south," used to relate the following anecdote  
to illustrate the influence of a bad example  
in the formation of habits, ruinous in their  
effects—

Adam, and Mary his wife, who lived in  
one of the old states, were very good mem-  
bers of the church, good sort of folks, any-  
way, quite industrious and thriving in the  
world, and Mary thought a great deal of a  
glass of good toddy.

Whenever the minister called to make  
Mary a visit, which was pretty often, she  
contrived to have him a glass of toddy made,  
and the minister never refused to imbibe.—  
After a while Adam got to following the ex-  
ample of the minister to such an extent, that  
he became a drunkard—drank up everything  
he had and all he could get. Mary and he  
became very poor in consequence of his fol-  
lowing the minister's example so closely;  
but, the good minister continued his visits,  
and poor Mary continued still to give him  
the glass of toddy. One day he called in  
and told Mary that he was going away for a  
week—should return on Friday—and hand-  
ed her a book containing the catechism, and  
told her when he returned he should expect  
her to be able to answer some of the ques-  
tions. Mary says "Yes," and laid away  
the book carefully. But Mary, like a good  
many other church members, thought no  
more of her book until the very Friday the  
good minister was to return. "What shall  
I do?" says she: "the minister is to be here  
to-day, and I haven't looked in the book he  
gave me! How can I answer the questions?"  
"I can tell you," says Adam. "Give me a  
quarterm and let me go over to Smith's and  
get some good rum, and you can answer his  
questions with a glass of toddy." Mary  
took the advice—gave Adam a quarterm and  
a jug and off he started. After getting his  
bottle filled and on his way back, Adam  
concluded to taste the rum. One taste fol-  
lowed another, until he stumbled over a pile  
of rocks and broke the jug and lost all the  
rum. But Adam managed to stagger home.

Soon as he got into the house, Mary in-  
quires anxiously for the bottle of rum.—  
"Where is the bottle and rum, Adam?"  
Poor Adam managed to stammer out "that  
he stumbled over a pile of rocks and broke  
the bottle and lost the rum!" Mary was in  
a fit—Adam drunk—the minister coming  
—the rum gone—and the questions unan-  
swered. "But here comes the minister! It  
won't do for the man of God to see Adam  
drunk," so she, for the want of a better  
place to hide, sent him under the bed. By  
the time he was under, in came the minister.  
After sitting a few moments, he asks Mary  
if she thought she could answer the ques-  
tion, "how did Adam fall?" Mary turned her  
head first one way and then another finally  
she stammered out—"He fell over a pile of  
rocks!" It was now the minister's turn to  
look blank; but he ventured another ques-  
tion—"Where did he hide himself after his  
fall?" Mary looked at the minister, then  
at the bed, but finally she cut with it—  
"Under the bed, sir!" There, Adam, you  
may come out! he knows all about it." The  
good minister retired—not even waiting for  
his glass of toddy.

The Whigs in the Maine Legisla-  
ture have declared for Gen. Scott as the  
Whig candidate for President.

The Democracy of Lewis county re-  
cently held a public meeting, appointed dele-  
gates to the State and District Conventions,  
and declared in favor of James S. Green  
for Congress. Mr. Green was present and  
addressed the meeting.

THE METHODIST CONTROVERSY.—The  
Methodist Protestant of this week contains  
a review of Dr. Bond's letters to Hon. Re-  
verly Johnson by the editor. The question  
of issued between Dr. Bond and the Ex-  
Senator is as follows:—Is the Government  
of the Methodist Episcopal Church an aris-  
tocracy? Hon. Reverly Johnson affirms  
that it is: Dr. Bond denies and calls upon  
Mr. Johnson to retract. The reviewer takes  
sides with the civilian. We leave the ques-  
tion for the Methodists themselves to de-  
termine.—[Baltimore News.]

FIRE AT INDEPENDENCE.—Loss of Life  
and Property.—From the Messenger of the  
21st ult., we learn that a fire broke out  
on the Wednesday night previous about 10  
o'clock, in the extensive livery stable of  
Messrs. Marshall & Kelly, of that city, and  
so rapid was the flames that a young man  
named Thomas Couet was consumed, to-  
gether with 28 or 29 horses and mules, car-  
riages, sleighs, &c. The principal loss  
falls upon Messrs. Marshall & Kelly, and  
Messrs. Frink & Co. M. & K. lost every  
thing—books, papers, &c., and set it down  
at \$4000. The fire is supposed to be the  
work of an incendiary.